

FROM TEXAS.
MOBILE, April 20.—By the New Orleans mail which arrived about 3 today, we have the following distressing news from Texas, received by the Levant. We have only time to give extracts from letters, the second of which describes the treacherous massacre of Col. Fannin.

We learn further that the Mexicans have landed at the Sabine, and that the frontier settlers, including the whole population of Nacogdoches, are fleeing for their lives.

The Indians on the frontier, have broken out into open warfare, and Gen. Gaines has moved against them.

NATCHITOCHES, April 16.
"Since my last, I have been back to the Brassos. I escaped captivity, and perhaps the honor of being shot, by a desperate effort. The whole of Texas is broken up. The human misery I have seen, cannot be described. The fugitives are now crossing the Sabine, but I fear many families in the rear must be cut off. Houston is encamped by the latest intelligence, in the Brassos bottom, 20 miles above San Felipe. He has 2500 men, and is daily receiving reinforcements. The feeling of the army is good, and no one doubts his success. Gen. Gaines marched yesterday for the Sabine."

NEW-ORLEANS, April 19.
To tell you of Col. Fannin's fate will make your blood run cold—he fought the enemy until 9 or 10 o'clock, and repulsed with a loss of 193 killed,—their own loss trifling. Under cover of night—Col. F. entrenched himself. In the morning the Mexican General raised a white flag, Fannin marched in and capitulated with him, upon these terms. Col. F. and company were to be shipped from Copano to New-Orleans. They gave up their arms, were marched back to Goliad, and kept 8 days as prisoners of war, on the 9th they were told the vessel was ready at Copano, and marched out to ship. They were marched down about 5 miles, and the order was given to fire upon them, and they were all killed upon the spot, save Wm. Hadden, the Brassos. Gen. Houston is at Gonzalez, with at least 2500 men. The Mexicans were at the Beacons, on the Colorado. I think all will yet come out well. I am far from being discouraged.

FORT JESSUP, April 14.
Dear Sir—Nacogdoches has been abandoned, and probably in ruins, a detachment of the Mexican army, has by an extraordinary movement been united with the Indians of the North, whom it is reported are 1500 strong, and unless timely succour is obtained, the country will be overrun, and depredations and horrors which were so lately enacted in Florida will now be removed to the western border of our happy land. Hundreds of families are rapidly fleeing from the ruthless savages, who are hastening down upon them, and all is confusion between here and San Augustine. Gen. Quitman, the noble and brave Quinman, who merely went to explore the country, and lay out the promised land, heedlessly found himself and his handful of devoted adherents, hemmed in by the Mexicans on one side and the cursed Indians on the other, and he is now rallying the scattered inhabitants and forming a rear guard, to protect the unfortunate woman and children, who are hurrying with all possible speed to the Sabine. Gen. Mason reached here yesterday last evening—and Gen. Gaines with just promptitude, has ordered 8 or 10 Companies from this Garrison, to be on the line of march by 3 o'clock P. M. and to reach the Sabine as early as possible." He will take the command and add another laurel to the crown of glory which he has so recently and justly earned in the East. The bugle once sounded, and the line of march once commenced, it will not cease, I hope, till Mexico is fallen, or Texas is free.

House up the friends of Texas with all possible haste, and urge the Florida volunteers on their return to take vessels and armaments, and embark for the Trinity and that Robin's crossing as soon as possible, and protect the suffering inhabitants that quarter—cut off the retreat of the Mexicans and restore Gen. Houston, who now fighting his way, I hope to victory, on the banks of the Brassos—I shall continue on to-day till I reach my friend Quitman—dead or alive. God grant he may be safe and preserved for the future good of his country and Texas.

By the Levant we also have information that the Indians on the Mexican frontier have risen in a great force; that the Americans had been killed, and all was terror and confusion in the country. Gen. Gaines had advanced to the Sabine with about 700 men, and was collecting all the force of the country, to attempt to stop the advance of the Indians. Report estimates them at 10,000 strong.

NACOGDOCHES, April 12.
Gen. T. T. Mason, Fort Jessup:
Dear Sir: We hasten to inform you that the information received before your departure is confirmed. They encamped the Sabine night before last. They were being piloted by the Caddoes. Their combined force is formidable, we cannot ascertain the exact number. You know the condition—comment is useless. Men, women and children must fall victims to the merciless enemy. We all leave to-day with the view of concentrating at Autogac or St. Augustine.

R. A. IRVIN,
Acting Com. of this Municipality.

Suicide.—On Sunday morning R. Hen. Esq. Consul of France for this city, was found dead in his chamber, suspended by the neck from the tester of the bed, by means of a handkerchief. It appears from examination made by the Jury of Inquest, that a first attempt to put an end to life failed in consequence of the breakage of the handkerchief with which he had endeavored to hang himself, and that a second handkerchief was used before he succeeded in his fatal purpose. (Balt. Am.)



THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH:
THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

THE PEOPLE against THE BANK.
Martin Van Buren, for President.
Richd. M. Johnson, for Vice President.
Richard D. Spaight, for Governor.

The absence of the Editor, we hope, will be a sufficient apology for the want of Editorial matter. We shall endeavor to make such extracts from other Journals, as will render our paper as useful and interesting to our readers, as possible.

We would particularly refer our readers to the 5th No. of "INDEX," in to-day's Standard. It is a complete vindication of the character of Mr. Van Buren, from the gross misrepresentation of his views on the subject of the Tariff; and we are confident it will be read with satisfaction by his friends in this section of the country.

VIRGINIA.—The elections in this State are now over, and from returns already received, the Republicans have no cause to regret the result. The majority in the next Legislature will be as large, if not larger, than in the last, notwithstanding the base means used by the opposition, in almost every county, to deceive the people, and defeat the election of the Republican candidate.

HALIFAX COUNTY.—The following are the Democratic Candidates, to represent this county in the next General Assembly of this State:
For the Senate—Thomas R. Neville.
Commons—Wm. M. West, Wm. W. Daniel, and Major A. Wilcox.

To the Voters of Halifax County.
FELLOW-CITIZENS: Contrary to my expectations, I am again a candidate to represent you in the next General Assembly of this State. I appear before you in compliance with the wishes and solicitation of Friends, which I could not disregard. Business of a private, and which I could not neglect, from the State, and which I will probably detain me until the middle of July, after which time I shall be happy to meet with you all. Should I be your will to elect me, I shall serve you faithfully, and with whatever abilities I possess.

Respectfully, &c.
WM. M. WEST.

HAYWOOD COUNTY.—A correspondent at Shoal Creek writes, that a meeting was recently held at that place, and that the names of Martin Van Buren for President, Richard M. Johnson for Vice President, Richard D. Spaight for Governor, and David Nelwood for Congress, and there is little doubt of their receiving a large majority of votes at the August Elections.

WINNEBAGO INDIANS.—We find the following in the Globe of the 15th ultimo:
We understand that information has been received at the Adjutant General's Office from General Brooks, commanding at Green Bay, stating that a war belt from the Senones is circulated among the Winnebagoes, and that there is reason to apprehend that these Indians may be induced to commit hostilities against our settlements.

MAIL FAILURES.—If those who have been so eager to abuse Mr. Kendall, for every failure of the mail during the late unprecedented winter, do not feel ashamed of themselves on reading the following, they must be devoid of every honest impulse:

FINES IMPOSED.
Ordered, That the following fines be imposed on Avery, Backus, & Co., viz:
Five dollars each for nineteen failures to arrive in due time at Richmond (on route No. 1902, Richmond to Halifax,) between the 6th of January last and 9th March, amounting to \$95.
Five dollars each for twelve failures (on route No. 2101, Halifax to Fayetteville) to arrive, in contract time, at Halifax, between the 5th of February last and 15th March, making \$60.
Five dollars each for thirty failures to arrive in due time at Fayetteville (on the route above mentioned) between the 8th January last and the 9th March, amounting to \$150.

Ordered, That said Avery, Backus, & Co., Contractors (on route No. 2101,) be fined ten dollars for leaving behind two canvas bags between Petersburg and Fayetteville, on the 14th February last, and \$14 for the canvas bag, delivered at Fayetteville on the 20th February, which had previously been left behind.

Ordered, That said Avery, Backus, & Co., be fined \$20 each, for failures to arrive at Petersburg in time to connect, on the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of February last, making \$80.

STATE OF THE DEPOSITE BANKS.
We have had an opportunity of seeing the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate on the 23d instant, showing the state of the deposite banks on the 1st of April, which, we think, will effectually answer the criticisms and cavils which have been promulgated on the subject. We have made the following extracts, for the purpose of showing the grounds of that opinion:

"The condition of those was given, as reported, for the 1st of March last; and that for the returns near the 31st of March was promised, as soon as all the returns were received and arranged.

"They are now completed, and I hasten to present them in the tabular statement annexed.

"Their whole liabilities and means, whether immediate or otherwise, as compared with those a month previous, and recently communicated to the Senate, appear to be in proportions equally commendable and safe.

"Their means of all kinds to meet their liabilities to the Treasury, are over four dollars to one; and to meet their liabilities of all kinds, except to their stockholders, about one and a half dollars to one."—Globe.

MR. BYNUM.
If we were to set about correcting all such misrepresentations, there would be no room in our weekly sheet for any thing else; but Mr. Bynum, one of the Representatives from this State, having been induced by a correspondent of the Chronicle, (a Whig paper) published in Baltimore, and one of the opposition presses of this State, having republished the scandal, we think proper to lay before our readers the following extracts from two papers printed in Baltimore on this subject; and we submit it to the conductors of the press in North Carolina, who have disseminated the falsehood, if they are not bound also to circulate the refutation of it. The base hirings of the Whig party, who are sent to the City of Washington to manufacture these calumnies, are not willing that the people shall read the speeches and proceedings of Congress, and judge from these, of the conduct of their Representatives; but they are perpetually assailing the public and private reputation of every republican member in Congress, who has independence to defend the measures of the Administration, or fearlessly meets the responsibility of resisting the disorderly and reckless efforts of the minority, to clog the business of the House, and defeat by their maneuvering, what they cannot prevent by fair argument.

The Telegraph, it will be seen by the article which we extract from the Republican, republished this fabricated story against Mr. Bynum from the Chronicle, although the latter paper had acknowledged its untruth. We will see whether the opposition press of North Carolina are so exceedingly anxious to hunt down the Republican Representative from the Halifax district, as to persevere in the publication of falsehoods fabricated at Washington for that purpose, or if they have been themselves deceived, whether they will do justice, and send to the view of their readers, a clear and satisfactory refutation of this calumny, like that which is contained in Mr. Rowland's letter. We feel confident that a sense of justice and the love of truth, will be strong enough to exact the latter measure from some of them, and the people of Mr. Bynum's district will not be so easily deceived as the contrivers of this unmanly and nefarious plot have imagined. They must see (for they are intelligent enough to perceive it) that it is all a trick, which is attempted to be played off to the prejudice of Mr. Bynum, who has won the hatred of the opposition in proportion to his zeal and ability in advocating the rights of the people; and now for defending the republican doctrine, that a "majority must govern," he has brought down on his head the wrath and misrepresentation of some of the pack of hired scribblers at Washington.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.
Opposition Honesty.—A statement was some time since made by the correspondent of the Chronicle in relation to a discussion which had taken place in Congress in which it was alleged that Mr. Bynum of North Carolina had threatened to call up on the Executive to march an army into Congress and put down the opposition. Upon the ground of this allegation resting alone upon the authority of an anonymous letter-writer, the editors of the Chronicle undertook to condemn in strong terms, the conduct of Mr. Bynum. The allegation was so obviously ridiculous that we are at a loss to conceive how any one could have imagined that it was entitled to any notice; and very few, we presume, could have regarded it as worthy of any attention. But as the editors of the Chronicle noticed it in such a manner as to indicate their belief that the statement was true, our representative in Congress, Col. Howard, sent to the editors of that paper a statement under his own signature, alleging that he sat near Mr. Bynum at the time of the delivery of his speech which was said to have contained the alleged reprehensible remark; that he heard every word which was uttered by him upon the occasion referred to, and that the language imputed to Mr. Bynum was not employed by him. This statement was published in the Chronicle some days since, accompanied with an editorial article, in which the editors declared their confidence in the correctness of Col. Howard's statement, and their gratification at finding that Mr. Bynum had not been guilty of the employment of the alleged reprehensible threat. Those who are acquainted with the character of Col. Howard cannot doubt the truth of his statement, and the declaration of the editors of the Chronicle in relation to it was such as any candid and intelligent individual who is acquainted with him would readily and willingly make in relation to any statement he might make with regard to facts coming under his own notice, as in the case to which reference was made. Yet, notwithstanding all these circumstances, although they must have been all perfectly known to the editor of the United States Telegraph, the remarks of the editor of the Chronicle in relation to the imputed offence of Mr. Bynum, which appeared before the publication of Colonel Howard's statement, are copied into the Telegraph, and the readers are left to infer that the representation which they make is known and admitted to be corrected. It is very evident, from the general course of the editor of the Telegraph that he is generally disposed to publish almost any statement, calculated to promote the grand object he has in view, of injuring the administration and its friends, which may be made, but we did not suppose that, bad as his course has been, he would have acted in the manner he has done in the instance before us, under the circumstances of the case; and the fact of his having done so must certainly have the effect to convince every unprejudiced mind, acquainted with the facts of the case, that he is capable of adopting any means, however dishonest, they may be, which in his judgment, may be calculated to promote his personal partisan ends, without any regard to justice or propriety.

FALL OF SAN ANTONIO.
A letter from Brazoria, Texas, dated March 17, is published in the New Orleans Bulletin; which says, in speaking of the fall of Alamo: "Our force at the time of its being stormed, amounted to one hundred and eighty-seven, every soul of whom was put to death—extending mercy only to a female, the wife of one who nobly lost his life in the engagement—to tell the melancholy news. The Mexican force was six thousand, having bombarded the Alamo for two days without doing any execution, a tremendous effort was made to take it by storm, which they succeeded in doing after a most sanguinary engagement, lasting near an hour. History, neither ancient nor modern, can give evidence of such bravery and heroism as was evinced on the occasion. No quarters were called for until every soul had perished save seven, who on asking quarters, and being told none could be given, again commenced the work of death, and the last died as did the first, without yielding an inch of ground.

The Alamo was attacked at four different points; the walls being only about breast high, the enemy was enabled to scale them by means of scaling ladders, our force not being sufficient to protect it at all points.

The loss of the enemy was great: 533 killed, 600 mortally wounded, and many slightly.

Thus the garrison which cost us so much hard fighting, has been retaken at great cost to Texas, but much greater to the enemy. It is much to be regretted that our force in the garrison was not greater, though it was always supposed to have been sufficient to maintain the post. Texas has to mourn the loss of Wm. R. Travis, in command. The celebrated Col. David Crockett, of Tennessee, was among the slain. He used his rifle as long as he was able, and discharged his powder, crowding upon the breach of the fort more than 1000 shots.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.
Gentlemen: Your issue containing an editorial article, relating to the language which was used by me, in my speech, in relation to the administration of the late President, is before me. I have read it with much interest, and I am glad to find that you have given me the opportunity of explaining myself.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

debate which occurred on Saturday night in the House of Representatives. It is said to have threatened to call in a military force, and you justly object not only to the use of such language on his part, but also to its patient endurance by the House. Although I do not feel it to be always a duty, or claim it as a right to interpose, where your correspondents discuss public measures or critics the proceedings of Congress, yet this case seems to involve such serious matter, that I request the use of your columns, to correct an error, no doubt unintentional on the part of the person from whom you have derived your information.

I was sitting close by Mr. Bynum, when he made his remarks, and heard distinctly every word that he uttered. No such idea as that of calling in a military force, or in any manner approximating towards it, was expressed by him. What he did say was this: that the minority of the House had interposed delay in the decision of the question, by repeated calls for the years and nays, which were attended with no effect except procrastination, and that if the same principle were followed out in the nation, and the minority refuse to acquiesce in the decision of the majority, it must inevitably deluge the country with blood, because no other resort would be left than an appeal to force, civil in the first instance, and finally, military.

I can easily imagine that, in the confusion and noise which prevailed in the Hall, your correspondent might have misunderstood the purport of these remarks; and have no doubt that he and yourselves will gladly remove a censure, which must wound the character of our Government and the cause of free institutions throughout the world.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.
BENJAMIN C. HOWARD.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Those who flatter themselves with the belief, that the magic of money is going to allay all the prevailing excitement, or quell the indignation, which convulses Pennsylvania from one extreme to the other, are deceived; the incorruptible democracy of that State, can never be pacified with a bribe—they will never make terms with a moneyed aristocracy; but will, at the next elections, hurl from office those bank traitors who sold the old commonwealth to a band of money brokers. Witness the following, from the Bedford Gazette, of the feeling extant in Pennsylvania:

One step further and the fate of the marble palace which pollutes the misnamed city of Brotherly Love, is sealed forever! Reason and justice have been appealed to in vain, and law of God, and Nature, sanctify an appeal to the last resort. Our fathers achieved their independence with arms in their hands, and we will redeem the land from the pollution of that accursed nobility making machine, the Bank of the United States, with our blood. We are determined to bind about our limbs, without resistance, the manacles which proclaim us slaves, and see our country become the inheritance of our oppressors. We will first consign to everlasting infamy the wretches who have sold us to the arch fiend, and then let the Bank arrisocrats save themselves—if they can!

Oh! for a tongue to curse the slave
Whose treason like a deadly blight
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
To blast them in the hour of might."

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, April 26, 1836.
To the Postmaster General:
Sir: I have the honor to report, that there is now in banks, subject to the checks of this Department, the sum of \$216,096 78.

Most Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT JOHNSON,
Accountant.

To show the cash means of the Department, the sum of \$41,924 07 paid during the last year for extra clerk hire, and to be refunded from the Treasury as soon as the appropriation bill passes, must be taken into consideration, viz:

Cash in sundry banks,	\$216,096 78
Due from the Treasury,	41,924 07
	\$258,020 85

Checks signed this day for
paying balance of bank debt 100,000 00

Leaving cash means to the amount of \$158,020 85

Globe.

The Astor Hotel, in Broadway, New-York, is destined to be one of the most splendid establishments of the kind in this or any other country. We copy the subjoined account of it from the New York Times:

The Messrs. Boyden will conduct the Park Hotel in a style worthy of the magnificent structure. There are no persons in this country, nor any other, more experienced nor more competent. Their preparations have been made on a grand scale, and in the spirit of liberal enterprise, which is of course to preside over the conduct of the house. It is difficult to give the distant reader any idea of the magnificence of the establishment.

From the Army in Florida.—After a long interval, the anxiety of our citizens respecting our gallant troops in Florida, has been somewhat relieved. The mail of yesterday, from St. Marks, brought on two of three letters from officers in Col. Brisbane's regiment, extracts from which we have been favored with, and will be found below. These letters are marked "ship" and were no doubt taken to St. Marks by some vessel from Tampa Bay.

SHELTON CAMP (16 miles from Tampa Bay)
It is supposed that Powell and his forces, with the Indian woman and children, are at Peas Creek, for which place we leave to-morrow. Gen. Scott goes with us. I have visited the friendly Indians, men, women and children. One of them (John Yellow Hair) is one of the most commanding and noble looking I have ever seen. He is just turned of twenty, and made like an Apollo; and of very light clear complexion. Tampa is a beautiful place, with orange and pride of India trees in blossom, the sight of which was reviving to us thirsty travellers in the desert. The air acted on my lungs like exhilarating gas.

CAMP SHELTON, April 12.
I had commenced this letter on a long and sultry day, intending to while away the weariness of the camp, but General Eugster has sent to this post for some information, which is to be communicated to him by express, and I have determined myself to give you the benefit of the news. The order is to march. General Scott it is said, is to move with one wing, and on the day after to-morrow, we take up the line of march. Our mounted men have already left Tampa Bay for the purpose of going down to Charlotte Harbour. The Louisiana forces have gone to the same point by water. Another portion have gone to the Withlacoochee, for the purpose of scouring the country. Our Regiment of Infantry, with some of the 1st Regiment U. S. Artillery and some other troops, will take up the march towards Topekiuglo, (I spell it as it is pronounced) with the intention of burning it and destroying all the settlements we may meet with.

There is a hope but nothing like a sanguine expectation of meeting the Indians. Information has been communicated to Gen. Scott, of the Indians having been collected in great force at Charlotte Harbour. Other sources of information promise that the Indians will be found in the path we will pursue. Other sources again pronounce that the whole body of Indians have separated and retired in small parties to the glades. The latter conjecture seems to be the most received and in my opinion the most probable. We calculate that about the latter end of this month we will return and be at Volusia, and in a very few days after at Picolata, from which a few days will bring us at home.

Great hardships are anticipated in this march—the heat is now fast becoming oppressive, and the men will, no doubt, suffer as much from the exhaustion of the severe heat, as they have hitherto done from the severe cold.

SHOCKO SPRINGS.
THIS well known Watering place, situated in Wayne county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 15th inst. The Medical qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of visitors.

May 1, 1836.
A B. & L. will be furnished at Shocko Springs on the 15th of June, Good Music will be provided on the occasion.

Runaway Negro.
A NEGRO girl named Delia, ran away from the subscriber, on the 13th ultimo. She is a bright Mulatto, about 17 years old. There is no doubt she is concealed somewhere in Raleigh, or neighborhood, by some designing person, in order to get her out of my possession. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or purchasing said girl. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver her to me, or confine her, so that I get her again.

Wake county April 6, 1836.
L. HUTCHINGS.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DISPETIC PILES.
FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, indigestion, nausea, head-ache, pain, and distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, colic, flatulence, habitual constipation, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, sea-sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Suffering men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very beneficial.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.
Gentlemen: Your issue containing an editorial article, relating to the language which was used by me, in my speech, in relation to the administration of the late President, is before me. I have read it with much interest, and I am glad to find that you have given me the opportunity of explaining myself.

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